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THE G. SAFFORD TORREY HERBARIUM AND
THE CONNECTICUT GEOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY
BOX U-42
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PSILOCARYA SCIRPOIDES TORR., AN ADDITION
TO THE CONNECTICUT FLORA

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On 3 Sept. 1981 I noticed an unfamiliar sedge growing along the margin of Great Pond in Simsbury, Hartford County, Connecticut. I photographed the plant and took a specimen for later determination. While sitting out a rush-hour traffic jam near Hartford I decided to thumb through the sedges illustrated in Fassett's *A Manual of Aquatic Plants* (1969). The specimen that I had collected resembled the illustration of *Psilocarya*. I later found that the specimen matched those of *Psilocarya* at the G. S. Torrey Herbarium at the University of Connecticut. Upon closer examination, the long, beaked style of *Psilocarya scirpoides* Torr. was obvious.

On 27 Sept. 1981 I revisited the pond and found a large stand of this sedge approximately 50 m from the first stand and growing in a similar habitat. Both stands were on the margin of the pond, which had been exposed by the late Summer low water level. I suspect that these areas are submerged in the Spring but are typically exposed at this time of the year. Other species growing in association with *Psilocarya scirpoides* were: *Cyperus dentatus*, *Dulichium arundi-*

naceum, *Eleocharis obtusa*, *Eleocharis olivacea*, *Scirpus smithii*, *Scirpus torreyi*, *Eriocaulon septangulare*, *Juncus canadensis*, *Juncus pelocarpus*, *Rhexia virginica*, *Ludwigia palustris*, and *Bidens frondosa*.

The genus *Psilocarya* is new to Connecticut flora. Fernald (1950) gives the range of this species as being from southeastern Massachusetts to eastern Maryland and to Michigan and northern Indiana. Seymour (1969) gives the distribution in New England as southeastern Massachusetts and Rhode Island, including a collection from Springfield, Massachusetts which is approximately 20 miles to the northeast of Great Pond. This area is frequented by many kinds of wading birds and waterfowl during the year. It is conceivable that the achenes were transported here from the Springfield locality by the birds, either internally or adhering to their feet. This species should be looked for in similar habitats in this region.

This is the first report of this taxon in Connecticut. As such, it should be considered as a rare plant in the state and will be added to the species which I am considering for inclusion in an update of Connecticut's rare vascular plants being prepared by the Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey. *Psilocarya scirpoides* should be added to the list included in the Rare and Endangered Vascular Plant Species in Connecticut (Mehrhoff, 1978) with the significance codes RSTR and SCTS. Also, this species is included as a New England Endangered/Threatened Species in Crow et al.'s list (1981) and an X should be added in the Connecticut column.

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A NEW STATION OF *GOODYERA OBLONGIFOLIA*
RAF. IN NORTHERN MAINE

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During botanical surveys conducted for the Superior Mining Company at T12 R8 WELS, Aroostook County, Maine, a new station of giant rattlesnake-plantain (*Goodyera oblongifolia* Raf.) was located. *Goodyera oblongifolia* is listed by the Critical Areas Program (1981) as being rare in Maine, the only northeastern state in which this plant occurs. Its first known discovery within the State was made by Kate Furbish in 1880 at Frenchville, Aroostook County; the following year she made collections from Madawaska and Fort Kent. Prior to the location of the T12 R8 station, it had been found at only ten locations in the state.

On July 20, 1981, a single non-flowering *Goodyera oblongifolia* Raf. was found in a dry wash area under mature sugar maple on an unnamed ridge south of Moose Pond. On July 22, 1981, a colony of approximately one thousand plants was found 1.7 kilometers to the south on a gently sloping, north facing terrace of Bald Mountain at about elevation 350 meters. The colony covers an area of about 0.4 hectare. About five percent of the population was in flower or budded. A dozen large plants were observed with reticulated leaves, suggesting hybridization with *G. tessellata* Lodd. However, reticulation is sometimes seen in plants from the far West where the latter species does not occur. The colony occurs under a dense canopy of mature (probably virgin) white cedar (*Thuja occidentalis* L.), red spruce (*Picea rubens* Sarg.), and balsam fir (*Abies balsamea* (L.) Mill.). An old growth stand of sugar maple (*Acer saccharum* Marsh) occurs at the edge of the site. The cedar, spruce, and fir range in size from 25 to 35.5 inches DBH and are estimated to be 100 to 450 years old. Many fallen logs in various stages of decay create an uneven microtopography. Inverted cones of accumulated